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Neither ground of defense was held good by the Michigan Supreme Court, and a judgment awarding damages in plaintiff's favor for the benefit of her ward was sustained. The question of good intentions on the part of those in charge of the institution was held immaterial.

Belief of Death of Former Wife as a Defense to Prosecution for Bigamy.—A case of apparent hardship of the law is disclosed in *Cornett v. Commonwealth*, 121 Southwestern Reporter, 424, in which the Court of Appeals of Kentucky upholds the conviction of defendant for bigamy. It appeared that accused, allured by the prospect of domestic enjoyment, was, on the 5th day of June, 1903, legally married to one Sarah Lewis; but Sarah soon became tired of her home, and went to another state with another man. Members of her family went with her, and defendant was shown a letter from one of these stating that his erstwhile spouse was dead. It appeared that he gave full credence to the report, and believing that she had gone, never to return, decided upon another matrimonial venture, and so in 1908 married one Frankie A. Creech. Soon thereafter, whether with joy or sorrow, he learned that his first wife was still living. He then obtained a divorce, and was remarried to his second wife. But notwithstanding all his pains, the court, in substance, said: "When you first married Miss Creech your first wife was still living and undivorced. It matters not what your intentions were or your belief that she was dead." Moral: Before a man marries a second time he must make sure of one or the other of two facts—either that his earlier wife is legally divorced, or that she is actually dead.

Tender of Street Car Fare.—The Georgia Railway and Electric Company, operating a street railroad system in the city of Atlanta, had a rule requiring conductors to make change to the amount of two dollars, but not to furnish change for a greater amount on tender by passengers for payment of fare. The evidence in *Burge v. Georgia Ry. & Electric Co.*, 65 Southeastern Reporter, 879, went to show that plaintiff and a couple of companions boarded one of defendant's cars, and tendered to the conductor a five-dollar gold piece, with request that all three fares should be taken therefrom. The tender was refused, and none of the trio having any smaller denomination of money, all were ejected. Plaintiff sued for damages, claiming that five dollars was a reasonable amount to tender in payment of car fare, but the trial court, maintaining an opposite view, directed a verdict for defendant. On appeal to the Georgia Supreme Court the judgment was sustained, the court saying that to require conductors to make change for five dollars for every passenger would so delay the progress of cars as to inconvenience the traveling public, and impose an unnecessary burden on the street railroad company.